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THE effect of Randallism is very evident in Mr. Cleveland's letter.

SAN RANDALL will not be read out of the

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Democratic party this year.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S labor record is succession of vetoes. He is against the Union soldier and the free workingman.

WHY does not Mr. Bynum exhibit his celebrated baby-tender as a specimen of Indianapolis workingmen?

How do Indianapolis workingmen like to be exhibited to the world as poltroons enough to allow their wives to make a living for them by going to the wash-tub?

IF Mr. Cleveland believes what he says, he is a coward or a dishonest man to offer the country only a paltry reduction of 5 per cent. in the "robber tariff." Which is he?

HENRY GEORGE is for Grover Cleveland and the Democracy because they are headed toward free trade. The American workingmen are against them for the same reason.

MR. CLEVELAND'S letter is the strongest proof yet furnished of the fact that the Democratic party is being worried by the desertion of those who fear its free-trade tenden-

MR. W. D. BYNUM voted against Thobe, the workingman opponent of Speaker Carlisle. For his vote he was rewarded with a place on the ways and means committee, where he could "follow Mr. Mills."

MR. CLEVELAND'S letter will be satisfactory to the Republicans in confining the issue to the tariff. The only disappointment will be in its evident cowardice. He is afraid of the inevitable logic of his position.

Is THERE an honest or courageous Democrat or "revenue reformer" in the country? If there is, now is the time for him to come to the front. The people are disgusted with Democratic evasion and dishonesty.

THERE may be a more infamous and disreputable newspaper than the New York Herald, but if so, it has escaped our notice. No infamy is too low, no 'lie too bald, no dishonor too contemptible, for it to stoop to in its campaign against General Harrison.

MR. BYNUM should make his canvass of this district in company with the noble man who took care of the children while his wife went to the washtub to make a living for the family. Such a man would be a fine individnal to exhibit to honorable workingmen.

THE workingmen of the Seventh congressional district will remember that Mr. Bynum voted against Theebe, while General Hovey voted in his favor. Thebe was the workingman who defeated Speaker Carlisle for reelection, and was then prevented from establishing his right to the seat by Democratic votes, including that of Mr. Bynum.

IT is mean to laugh, but the extravagant anticipations of New York Democratic organs as to the result of Thurman's presence there form such a ridiculous contrast to their shamefaced excuses for the failure of their lion to roar according to programme, that it must bring a smile even to the face of a third-party mana person who, as everybody knows, is as devoid of humor as it is possible for human being

THAT stauch Democratic and free-trade organ, the Boston Globe, indiscreetly admits that the Republican gains in Vermont are not surprising, because "Vermont is the only one of the New England States which is to any important extent engaged in wool-growing, and the farmers there do not like the Mills bill because it will reduce the price of wool." There are a great many wool-growers in States outside of New England; and has the Globe reason to believe that farmers in any section of the country like the Mills bill?

Women are taking a part in the Republican campaign to some purpose. The speech delivered by Mrs. Ellen Foster at Henry C. Bowen's Woodstock meeting last week is spoken of as one of the most notable and telling of the occasion, although a number of distinguished orators were present, among them Senators Evarts and Hawley, Governor Taft, of Rhode Island, and Congressman Butterworth. Mrs. Foster, being an ardent temperance advocate, dwells mainly upon that topic in her addresses, as she believes that the cause

aid. Miss Anna Dickinson will come to Indiana this week and make a number of speeches for the party which she served so well in its earlier history. She is reported to be enthusiastic in support of the principles for which the Republicans are fighting, and if she speaks with anything approaching her old-time eloquence and force she will win many votes. Never since the war have women taken such an active interest in a political campaign, and as the most intelligent and gifted among them ally themselves with the party that has espoused the cause of the home and the laborer, the result is not difficult to predict. The Republican cause must win.

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Mr. Cleveland's letter is a mere harangue. It is demagogical in conception, deceptive in statement, fallacious in argument, and utterly beneath the dignity which should characterize even the partisan utterances of a man believed worthy to be the President of the United States. We do not care to follow it in detail this morning, but merely to refer to it in bulk, confident that the estimate of the people of the country will be in harmony with the brief opinion we have here expressed. It is a mere rehash and jumble of the views he has hitherto expressed on the tariff, containing all the exploded nonsense and humbug, such as that the duty increases the cost of both imported and domestic articles by the full amount of the tariff, of which even Grover Cleveland should, by this time, be heartily ashamed. The letter is both brash and apologetic. It

is brash in still adhering to the Mills bill as the sum of all statesmanship, and it is apologetic in the labored effort it makes to avert the stampede of voters from the Democratic ranks by the repeated assertions that no free-THE rampant, robustuous free-traders, of | trade assault upon the industrial system is the Henry Watterson school, are to be sent | intended. And yet, if Mr. Cleveland's argument means anything at all, it is that workingmen would be bettered by an absolute removal of tariffduties, while he concedes that the Mills bill is a step toward "the interchange of productions" which would be the ideal industrial and commercial condition. Mr. Cleveland states the surplus to be \$130,000,000, and says that the revenues are so large that, if the present surplus were reduced, another would soon accumulate; but he fails to indicate what the excess of revenue really is, or to throw any light on the interesting statement of his United States Treasurer, Mr. Hyatt, that "there is no surplus."

> The allusions in the letter to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, to civil-service reform, and the Pecksniffian cant as to his own administration, had better been omitted. Their presence is an offense to the common sense and intelligence of the country, which has been disgusted with his tuppenny, flippant vetoes of pension bills and the wholesale prostitution and inefficiency of the entire civil service. The absence from the letter of any allusion to the views on the danger of a second term, entertained by Mr. Cleveland in 1884, is very marked, but, in view of his contribution of ten thousand dollars to aid in his own re-election, the omission is at least grateful to public decency. The letter is a mere stump speech; a bit of very cheap hustings oratory; a ward politician's cunning bid for retention of power; a cheap man's effort to hoodwink the people by pulling free wool over their eyes. If it does not prove to be a disappointment to the country, and to his own party, we shall be greatly mistaken.

THE REPUBLICAN DRIFT. The Sentinel gave great prominence, a few days ago, to the alleged conversion to Democracy of Messrs. Neal and Abbott, two lawyers of Lebanon, Ind. It turns out that one of them has been migrating and vibrating from one party to another for several years, while the other is not so much of a Republican but that he voted the Democratic ticket two years go. We are not troubling ourselves abou Mesers. Neal and Abbott, and hope they will find peace and comfort in the bosom of the Democracy. Meanwhile, we have abundant evidence that the great popular drift is in favor of the Republicans, and that it is gaining strength and momentum every day. A letter just received from the chairman of the Republican central committee in one of the eastern counties of the State says:

"This township is divided into three voting precincts. This precinct now has twenty open and pronounced Harrison and Morton men who have formerly been Democrats. Twelve of these are Irishmen who voted for Cleveland in 1884, but are now pronounced Republicans. In the -- precinct there are five changes from Democrat to Republican, two of whom are Irishmen. In - precinct there are sixteen changes of the same kind. This township is good for a gain of fifty over

The writer of this letter gives the names of some of those who have changed, but we do not care to print them nor the name of the locality. This is a sample of the reports that are reaching us almost every day, and which show beyond a doubt that the Republicans are making large gains among a class of people who do not make much noise in politics and are not anxious to have their names proclaimed from house-tons, but when election day comes they will stand up and be counted. No great victory was ever won without some losses, but while Republicans are gaining by scores and hundreds they need not be surprised at an occasional desertion here and there from their own ranks.

IF Mr. Bynum were to be supported only by men who would willingly remain at home tending the children while their wives went to the washtub to earn a living for the family, about how many votes would be receive? It would be worth something to have an accurate census taken of Mr. Bynum's class of workingmen. How many such are there in the city of Indianapolis? Mr. Bynum says be knows one. Will he kindly give his name and address? The Dime Museum will open

THE election in Maine to-day will be for gress. Both parties have recognized the importance of the election, and the canvass has been earnest and spirited. The only point of doubt in the case is as to the size of the Republican majority. In the presidential elecis most effectively advanced by Republican | tion of 1884 the State gave Blaine a majority | ing Poet, that "the per capita amount of

of 20,069, and in the State election in September previous gave a Republican majority of 19,851. It is hardly to be expected that the Republican majority in the September election this year will equal that of 1884. Then Mr. Blaine was the candidate for President, and his exceptional popularity in his own State contributed to swelling the Republican majority in September as a starter for November. It would not be surprising if the Republican majority to-day fell largely below that in September four years ago. Garfield's majority in 1880 was 8,868, and the Republican majority for Governor two years ago was 12,619.

HERE is an extract from Mr. Halstead's editorial special from New York to the Commer cial Gazette, that we commend to the consideration of the Republicans of Indiana, It is in the line of a number of articles printed by the Indianapolis Journal, and it undoubtedly tells the truth: Forewarned is forearmed:

"There may be something too much of confidence in the Republicans, for the Democracy propose to adopt so far as practicable the Southern election methods in the North-and they will have on hand the largest corruption fund ever used for electoral purposes in any

age or country. "First, Cleveland has set the example of sending the committee one-fifth of a year's salary for election purposes, and this prece-dent is the law for the office-holders under the mugwump civil-service-reform rules and regulations. Second, the individual subscriptions by the monopolistic trust Democrats are very large, and will be made larger. Third, there is no joke about it this time that the freetrade attitude of the Democrats has brought substantial sympathy from England. Fourth, there are no necessary election expenses in the South that amount to anything, and the peril in which the Democratic party is placed will draw large sums from that section. Last, but not least, there are \$40,000,000 more than usual deposited in the national banks-and the word goes round that the banks must be milked 1 per cent. on the sums they hold for

Cleveland campaign purposes. "The amount of it is the Democratic party will be in possession of an unprecedented supply of money, and use it without scruple, and probably upon a system well considered. Indiana will no doubt be subjected to the full fury of the assault by the money power. It is known that a special struggle is being made for Nevada, and that means that if the Democrats can not carry another Blaine State, and can pick up Nevada, and can hold New York and New Jersey, they can win, if the Republicans carry Indiana and Connecticut."

AT the anti-Hill Democratic mass meeting, in New York city, Henry George was one of the speakers. The New York World reports

"I propose to vote for Grover Cleveland, not because he was nominated by a Democratic convention, but because he represents the Democratic principle, and for that reason I do not propose to cast my ballot for David B. Hill,' said Mr. George, in opening, and then paid his respects to free trade."

Another report says:

" 'I am for Grover Cleveland,' said he, 'because I am a free-trader; because I want to see all barriers against the intercourse of people with people swept away; because I want to end that system which, prostituting government to private ends, is the necessary mother of corruption.'

"In another place he said: 'We propose to elect Grover Cleveland, because at last he has elevated the Democratic standard against the robber and fraud, protection.' "These sentiments were received with tremendous applause."

But if a Republican says the Democratic party is for free trade, the whole kit and boodle of them fly into a passion. The man or the paper that says the Democratic party is not a free-trade party in spirit and tendency simply attempts to deceive knowingly and willfully.

THE Arkansas election has given another instance of the remarkable adaptability of the Southern Caucasian to all the exigencies of self-government. - New York Graphic (Dem.)

So! The stealing of ballot-boxes, we presume, is an evidence of the "adaptability of Southern Caucasians." Here is a special, sent from Arkansas to the New York Herald, which may be submitted as additional evi-

"In Crittenden county, from which the Republican negro officials were driven recently because of their insolence and abuse of the whites, a majority of 1,000 is reported for the Democrats. Several other negro counties have come up the same way. The cause is that the people will not tolerate the insolent negro domination, and employ such means to pre-vent it as the ends will justify. No further touble has been reported.

There can be no doubt of "the adaptability of the Southern Caucasian." The Graphic. one of the subsidized organs of the Democratic national party, evidently correctly understands the solid South.

THE following announcement is made concerning the part to be taken by Mr. Thurman in the Indiana campaign.

"The only date thus far fixed for Judge Thurman is Oct. 15, at Shelbyville, where a grand barbecue will be held. Colonel Matson, Governor Gray and many other distinguished Democratic orators will attend. The Democracy of Peru, Miami county, are also arranging for a great barbecue, such as was held in 1884 at that point in honor of Governor Hendricks. Judge Thurman will also participate in this demonstration, and the date will be fixed to suit his convenience. It is expected that Judge Thurman will attend about a dozen other big meetings in Indiana.'

In the light of recent events it will be ad visable for the Democratic managers to ar range for what is known in stage parlance as "under studies"-some one to take the old man's place when he is carried off the stage or sits down to rest in the middle of his speech Besides, to arrange dates a month ahead is to take more risks than an insurance agent would be willing to do.

BEFORE taking:

When Thurman gets through speaking to-night the election will be over. At the same time, his own energy and fire will stimulate the leaders to work as hard as if they led only a forlorn hope. Out with the red bandanna! Up with the stars and stripes! Hip, hip, hip, hurrah! and the tiger.-New York Graphic of Wednesday.

After taking: Chorus of Democratic organs: "He wa sick-let us talk about something else.

IF Mr. Harrison's law partners had nothing to do with the naturalization of Chinamen. the statement that they were instrumental in such naturalization should never have been made. - Courier-Journal. Then why did you and a lot of other Dem-

crats make it? There was never the slightest truth in the statement. You know there was not, and yet you are not honorable enough to say so squarely and fairly.

HARPER'S WEEKLY copies, with approval, statement from the New York Even-

savings in this country is \$18.66 for every person, while in England it is \$20.97." The purpose of these papers is to convey the impression that these figures represent the difference between the conditions of workingmen in this country and in England. Do either of the editors of these papers believe the implied falsehood conveyed by these figures? Does Mr. Godkin or Mr. Curtis believe the workingmen of England to be better off and better able to save than the workingmen of the United States?

MR. R. J. CONNER, who is connected with the Southern penitentiary, is in the city. He reports the prospects of large Democratic gains in that locality very encouraging .- Sentinel.

We have no doubt the Democrats are making large gains in the Southern penitentiary, but we fear they will have some trouble in polling the vote. There are also some Dem ocratic gains in the Northern prison.

THE fact that H. K. Thurber, the great New York grocer, had some out for Harrison and Morton being disputed, Mr. S. B. Ball, of Homer, Ill., wrote Mr. Thurber a letter, to which he has received the following reply: NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1888.

S. B. Ball, Esq., Homer, Ill: Dear Sir-Your favor of the 18th inst. came duly to hand, and in answer thereto I will say that I voted for Grover Cleveland for Governor of New York State in 1882, and I voted for him for President in 1884. I believed that he was a good man, and I believed he would make a good President. But I did not know, nor I did not think, that he was a free trader, and I could not know that he would pass himself over to the old Bourbon South just as soon as he got in Washington. I am, and have been from boyhood, a believer in the doctrine of protecting our American industries, and I never have seen occasion to change my belief. And when Grover Cleveland comes out and in effect declares himself to be a free trader then I withdraw my support, and I am fighting him with my whole strength. I send you a few little documents that I have issued, and I believe it is every American's duty to not only vote against Cleveland, but to work against him. I have no question but what he is a beaten man, but I would like to see him covered up so deeply under protection ballots that next twenty-five years. Very truly yours,

THE New York Sun, that eminent apostle of Democracy, has this to say about the Demoeratic campaign hand-book:

"Brother Brice's able campaign text-book appeared yesterday, but without Brother Cleveland's letter of acceptance. "The color of the cover is green, but not a

sickly green. It is the green of vigor, promise and hope. Brice green, we may call it.
"Six hundred and odd pages are crammed full of facts and figures which will be extremely useful to orators and editors who need that sort

"The serious omission which we note is not the omission of the letter of acceptance. That is not Brother Brice's fault. But be might, could, and should have printed as a frontispiece to the campaign text-book a speaking fac-simile of the candidate's great \$10,000 check. "This is the best campaign text that has yet been propounded."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals When does Colonel Coy's term north expire? RIP VAN WINKLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6, 1888. His regular term will expire Aug. 3, 1889, but under the good conduct law he may be set at liberty on May 3.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

H. H. H.-Harrison, Home, and Happiness. -Buffalo Express. THE Vermont Prohibitionists expected a vote

of 20,000. They got 1,299. THE Republican candidate for Governor of

New Hampshire began his career as a chovel-THE Big Four that will win in Indiana this fall are Harrison, Hovey, Home Markets and Home Labor. - Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. Wages have declined 18 per cent. in Great

Britain since 1883, and one million workingmen are idle. Such are the fruits of free trade. THE Fulton Democrat, published at Lewiston, Ill., has formally come out for Cleveland. It has been supporting the Prohibition move-SENATORS SHERMAN and Cullom have intro-

duced bills in the Senate to "declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production." No one who has had anything to do with this Milis tariff scheme, from the President down,

ever struck a blow to save the life of the country.-Ben Butler. D. R. ANTHONY, the "Old Roman" of Kansas. having been accused of an intention to move

his baggage into the Prohibition camp, indignantly denies the allegation. Suxset Cox confesses to a haunting fear that New Jersey and Connecticut will go Republican. And Mr. Cox is as little given to dieagreeable

apprehensions as any Democratic politician. Six experienced postal clerks on routes running out of Detroit were "scalped" a few days ago, owing to the exigencies of the campaign. Five of them wers Union soldiers. No emplanations were offered.

Ar the head of the Republican electoral ticket

in New Hampshire is Hon. George W. Nesmith, of Franklin, who cast an electoral vote for Harrison in 1840, and is going to cast another for Harrison's grandson. "I USED to hate an Abolitionist worse than did the devil. If there was anything outside

the nether regions that I hated more than another, it was an Abolitionist."-Candidate Brooks at New York, June 22. A PROMINENT citizen of San Jose, Cal.

writes to a friend in Buffalo: "This State is sure for Harrison. I never before saw the Democrats so down-hearted. They bluster a little, but have given up hope."-Buffalo Commer-

Nor the least significant feature of the Vermont election is the heavy gains which the Republicans have made in the larger industrial centers like Rutland, Burlington, Bennington. Brattleboro' and Montpelier. Many of the wageearners in these places doubtless voted the Republican tickes for the first time. Democratic free trade did it. - Boston Journal.

DR, MILLER, of Omaha, who is regarded as

Democratic oracle in Nebraska, has been interviewed since his return from a long sojourn in the East, and in the course of his instructive remarks he said: "I was asked in Chicago if there was not a likelihood of a landslide for Cleveland. I am not fully informed on the sitnation in the West, but there will be no such landslide in New York, Connecticut or New Jersey." The Doctor, however, has firm faith in the ability of the Democrats to carry Texas. MISS ANNA DICKINSON, who has been at the Fifth-avenue Hotel some time, will leave the first of next week for Richmond, Ind., where she will deliver her first speech in the campaign for the Republican cause. Miss Dickinson said to a reporter to-day that she thought Indiana a

fine field for her to begin her campaign work.

The more speakers in Indiana, she said, the

greater the majority of Harrison and Morton.

Miss Dickinson is in good health, and enthusi-astic in her praise of the Republican ticket. -New York Mail and Express. HON. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS SAYS of Re publican prospects in New Jersey: "Everything is going our way; the boom is all on our side The Democrats are without harmony and with out organization. Senator McPherson, even. hasn't seen enough prospects of victory to make his customary contribution. Still, there are two months yet, and there's no telling at what moment another message may be sprung, or another Burchard incident occur, or something else to set things the other way. Perhaps it's too early to boast yet. But the boom is all our

way now, and we want to keep it so." A CAMPAIGN OF INTELLECT. Washington Critic. To the Democratic National Committee: A campaign of intellect,

How charming to scholars; Herewith find enclosed G. CLEVELAND. My \$10,000. A HINT TO OFFICE HOLDERS. By G. Cleveland. The money I gave Is no sort of fetter;

You don't have to give, But perhaps you had better,

THE AUTHOR OF "UNCLE TOM"

Mrs. Stowe Recovers Sufficiently to Be Removed to Her Home at Hartford.

Her Life and Literary Labors-The Amazing Circulation Achieved by the Book that Brought Her Fame and Fortune.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Sept. 9.—Harriet Beecher Stowe was removed from Captain Corwin's North Haven cottage to the steamer Sunshine, at 6:30 this evening. She was accompanied by her son and three daughters, who will go to Hartford with her in the morning. She bears the journey well, and Dr. Sterling reports her condition comfortable.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, the most farnous writer of the Beecher family, and author of the most celebrated work of fiction ever published in America, was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1812. She first became well known as an author in 1852, when the world-renowned "Unele Tom's Cabin" first appeared as a serial in the National Era, an anti-slavery paper then published in Washington.

The story was afterwards issued in book form, and the sale of nearly half a million copies in five years is without a parallel in this country. This was more than thirty years ago, and its sale has continued unabated, thousands of copies being sold annually. That the interest in the story of Uncie Tom does not die out is best manifested by its continual representation

Its sale abroad is best described by an article in the Edinburgh Review in 1855, which says: "In September, 1852, London publishers furnished one house 200,000 copies in four weeks, and had to employ 1,000 persons in preparing copies to supply the general demand. By the end of that year probably ten times as many copies had been sold as of any other work except the Bible and Prayer-book. By the end of 1852 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' had been translated into Italian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Flemish, German, Polish and Magyar. There are twelve different German translations, and the Italian translation enjoys the honor of the Pope's prohibition. It has been dramatized in twenty different forms and acted in every capital in Europe and America. In Mrs. Stowe's home are twenty-six thick fo-

lio volumes, solidly bound in morocco, with the American eagle on each. The books were the result of Lord Shaftesbury's efforts, on behalf of the women of England, to send "an affectionate and Christian address to the women of America. The address, composed by Lord Shaftesbury, was signed by 562,448 women of every rank in life. When completed the document was sent to Mrs. Stowe, with a letter from Lord Carlisle. Mrs. Stowe also had in her possession nineteen editions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" translated in different languages, besides thirty-five editions issued in London and Edinburgh.

Mrs. Stowe once said, speaking of her brother Henry, that he had threatened never to read "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but couldn't help it, and wrote: "If you ever write another such book ! will kill you, if I have to go around the world to find you. You have taken more out of me than a whole year of preaching. I wish that all the slave-holders in the South and all their Northern sympathizers with them were shut up for a century and obliged to read about 'Uncle Tom.' At a garden play given in honor of Mrs. Stowe, says Mr. J. C. Derby in his 'Fifty

Years Among Authors," in June, 1882, Oliver

Wendeil Rolmes referred to the different editions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the following felicitous lines: If every tongue that speaks her praise, For whom I shape my tinkling phrase, Were summoned to the table, The vocal chorus that would meet,

Of mingled accents, harsh or sweet

From every land or tribe, would beat The polyglots of Babel. Briton and Frenchman, Swede and Dane, Turk, Spaniard, Tartar of Ukraine, Hildago, Cossack, Cadi, High Dutchman and Low Dutchman, too, The Russian serf, the Polish Jew, Arab, Armenian and Mantchoo, Would shout, "We know the lady."

Some one once said to Mrs. Stowe: "I don't see how you could have suffered Eva to die." "Well," said she, "I was sick three days after her death. The story was read to the family as it progressed, and when Eva died the house was still

and solemn as at a funeral Of Uncle Tom there is said to have been an original, who pleased Mrs. Stowe very much, and he may have contributed a few ideas. "The original of Sam," said Henry Ward Beecher, "was a very curious fellow. He was once convicted of stealing, and served two years in the penitentiary. Mrs. Stowe once said: " have always been sorry I let Sam die off. but had nothing for him to do.' Topsy had an original, and the original was just such a creature as described in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' She lived in

Cincinnati. Her name was Celesta." "Mrs. Stowe's conversations about negro peo ple," continued her brother, "when she is in parrative mood, are equal to anything in her book. Sojourner Truth once gave Mrs. Stowe an account of her life. It is a most extraordipary parrative of events, which could never have occurred anywhere but among those American negroes. Mrs. Stowe's recital of this story is very touching. When she was in Rome she related it to Mrs. Browning and the sculptor Story. They were so struck with it that parties were afterward formed to hear her give narrative accounts of some of these negro characters. I have sometimes thought she narrated

better than she wrote. In answer to a question in regard to his sister's habits while writing, Mr. Beecher said "Harriet Stowe's habits in those days were peculiar. She would owl about all day, go to look at a picture, get a book and sit down in a corner and read. If anyone talked to her she wouldn't hear what was said. In the afternoon she would go to sleep. About 5 or 6 o'clock she would arouse and talk for two or three hours, and her conversation was perfectly fascinating. She had a wonderful memory. She could repeat pretty much all of the English classics. don't mean she could recite the whole, but passages that would come pat. If one was talking about anything and should say: 'How does that run? she would catch the note and recite it. So with the Bible; she could recite it almost from beginning to end."

Mrs. Stowe's next novel was "Dred, a Tale of the Dismal Swamp." This title was subsequently changed, and it is now published under the name of "Nina Gordon, a Story of Slavery. In 1859 "A Minister's Wooting" was published which many consider the best work after Uncle Tom. Archbishop Whateley pronounced it superior, from a literary point of view, to anything Mrs. Stowe had written.

Mrs. Stowe also published "The Mayflower, or Sketches of the Descendants of the Pilgrims," "A Key to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin." "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," "The Pearl of Orr's Island," "Agnes of Sorrento," "Old Town Folks," "My Wife and I," and other

Mrs. Stowe married Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, D. D., in 1832. He was then of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati. O. There were born to them besides a son twin daughters, the latter having been constant and loving attendants on their mother during her last illness. The Stowe homestead at Hartford, Conn., is described by Mrs. Laura C. Holloway, in a recent article, as "a pretty house standing back from Forest street and above it. In color it is light gray, and it has an old-fashioned air in keeping with the yard about it. Mrs. Stowe's neighbors houses stand in the center of their grounds, and there is a rural air about the locality which justifles the name of the street. The Stowes are plain people in their habits and they are as unassuming in their way of receiving and entertaining company as was Mr. Beecher. And this reference to Mr. Beacher recails the fact now frequently remarked by Hartford people, that Mrs. Stowe bears a closer resomblance to her distinguished brother than does any other member of his family. The outlines of the face and head are more nearly his now than in former years, and the expression of her face is the same. Her eyes are dark and full of expression and she has a face stamped with will power. An old friend of hers remarked recently that it was well for the world that Harriet's tendencies had been all in the direction of good; had her po tentialities been misdirected there would have been an erratic woman abroad. She has ever possessed an unbounded faith in herself, and this characteristic is strong to-day. Some one casually remarked to her that the Byron episode was the one mistake of her literary career. 'Mistake, indeed,' she quickly responded. 'I am glad I did it, and would do it over again.'"

Her Life in Cincinnati. Enquirer, Yesterday.

The residence of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe in Cincinnati extended over a period of about

sixteen years. She came here with her father, the Rev. Lyman Beecher, in 1826, who was one of the professors in Lane Seminary, and pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, on Fourth street. The gifted woman was then a young girl, twenty-one years of age. As a teacher in

the seminary was Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, who met and loved Miss Beecher, and they were married on Jan. 4, 1836. Previous to this union Harriet and her sister Catherine set up a school for themselves, which was well patronized by the old families. Her life on the banks of the Ohio river, the border between the free and slave States, presented to Mrs. Stowe a new field of observation and sympathy. Right in this locality she was brought face to face with the horrors of slavery. She was painfully aware of the fact that men and women were bought, sold, tortured and, it is alleged, some-times murdered. Professor Stowe and all of bis wife's family were ardent Abolitionists. Mrs. Stowe educated her own children, and finding there was no school for colored children, she admitted as many of them to her own home as she

could care for. Here, too, during her life in Cincinnati, there began a series of agitations on the slavery question which kept it seething in her mind. Here Theodore Weld lectured and prayed, and a great proportion of the Lane Seminary students became ardent Abolitionists; mobs raged and raved about the city, and the "fanatics" were threatened with their lives; the very excitement and fury that the vexed subject caused showed how deep was the volcano which so flamed and roared. Dr. Bailey, "a wise, temperate and just man, a model of courtesy in speech and writing. who proposed to discuss slavery openly and fairly, was driven from the city by a mob of Kentucky elavehoiders and went to Washington, where afterward he printed Mrs. Stowe's greatest work in his paper, the National Era. Of course Mrs. Stowe will leave an imperish-

able name for her wonderful story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The facts upon which the great novel is based were obtained by Mrs. Stowe while a resident of this city. The incidents con-nected with the flight of the slaves from Kentucky and their crossing the Ohio river on the ice were realities, and upon these and kindred facts the masterly parrative of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written. The eminent authoress wrote her first production while living on Walnut Hills. It was called a "New England Story," in competition for a prize of \$50. which she gained. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was published March 20, 1852. Ten thousand copies were sold in a few days, and over three hundred thousand the first year. No book published in the English language has had a wider sale, and every child in the land is familiar with the principal characters in the work. Very few of the citizens of Cincinnsti at the present day knew Mrs. Stowe, she having left here in the fortics. Her only intimate friend, who still lives, is Dr. Monfort, the venerable Presbyterian divine and editor of the Herald and Presbyter. The Doctor was also an intimate friend of her father, Rev. Lyman Beecher, who was one of the greatest of the early pulpit orators of the West. During her residence here, and, in fact, throughout her whole life, Mrs. Stowe was a deeply religious woman, and she was constantly performing acts of charity, especially among the poor and, at that time, oppressed colored race. It is known that Mrs. Stowe always had a warm place for Cincinnati, for it was here that she drew the inspiration for the grand works which have made ber one of the greatest women in American history.

"Eliza's" Escape Across the Ohio.

The incident on which Mrs. Stowe based her narrative of "Eliza's" escape across the Obio on the ice is thus related in Mr. Greeley's "American Conflict:"

On Sunday, Jan. 27, 1856, two slaves, with their wives and four children, escaped from Boone county, Kentucky, drove sixteen miles to Covington, and crossed to Cincinnati on the ice. They were missed before nightfall, and the master of five of them followed rapidly on horseback. After a few hours' inquiry, he traced them to the house of a negro named Kite, and, procuring the necessary warrants. with a marshal and assistants, proceeded thither on Monday. He summoned them to surrender. They refused. Wherenpon the officers broke in the door, and were assailed with clubs and pistols by the desperate fugitives. Only one of

the marshal's deputies was struck, and he not seriously injured; the negroes being disarmed before they could reload. On a first survey of the premises they had captured, a horrible sight met the officers' eyes. In one corner of the room, a child nearly white lay bleeding to death, her throat cut from ear to ear. A scream from an adjoining room drew their attention thither, when a glance revealed a negro woman holding a knife drip ping with gore over the heads of two children. who were crouched on the floor, uttering eries of pain and terror. Wresting the knife from her hand, they discovered that the children were cut across the head and shoulders, but though bleeding freely, not dangerously wounded. The woman proclaimed herself the mother of the dead child, as also of these, whom she desired also to kill rather than see them returned to savery. All were secured and taken to the marshal's office, where they sat quiet and de-

jected, answering all questions in monosyllables.

or not answering at all. An excellent character was given to the adults by their owners. The mother of the dead child, Margaret Garner, a dark mulatto, twenty-three years of age, seemed simply stupefied and dumb from excess of agony; but, on being complimented on the looks of her little boy beside her, quickly replied "You should have seen my little girl that-that -that died. That was the bird!" That cirl was almost white, and of rare beauty. The mother alleged cruel treatment on the part of her master, and said she had resolved to kill all ber children and then herself, in order to escape the horrors of slavery. A coroner's jury baving rendered a verdict, in the case of the dead child, that it was killed by its mother, Margaret Garner, with a knife, great efforts were made by the State authorities to hold her for trial on a charge of murder. All the adult slaves declared that they would go dancing to the gallows rather than be sent back to slavery But Judges McLean and Leavitt, of the federal court, decided that they were in the custody of the United States marshal, and could not be taken out of it by the babeas corpus of a State court, whether under a civil or criminal process so they were all returned to slavery. The ownject to a requisition from the Governor of Ohio to answer the charge of crime; but he failed to keep his promise, and sent ber, with the rest of the fugitives, down the river for sale, where all trace of her was lost. The cost to the federal treasury of this single rendition was about \$22. 000, whereof at least \$20,000 was shamefully equandered or embezzled, as \$2,000 would have amply sufficed.

Ex-Mayers for Harrison.

Philadelphia Press. Another Democratic ex-mayor, of Troy, N. Y., Mas announced his intention to vote for Harrison and Morton and the Republican State ticket. This is Thomas B. Carroll, who for twenty years past has been prominent in Demoeratic councils in Troy, and besides being honored by his party with the mayoralty of his city has represented it in the New York Senate and other official positions. Mr. Carroll leaves the Democracy on the tariff question and announces that he is a thorough-going protectionist and will support no free-trade administration. He is the fourth Democratic ex-mayor of Troy who has left the Democracy and joined the Republican party since Harrison was nominated, the others being William L. Van Alstyne, George L. Warren and Joseph M. Warren. Troy is a large manufacturing city, and the landslide there from Cleveland's free tradeism can be

Our "Little Local Affair."

easily explained.

Chicago Inter Ocean. When Indianapolis does a thing at all it does it well, and the Republican demonstration on Thursday night was according to its usual method. There have been grand Harrison days, and grand Porter days, too, in Indiana; Thursday was Hovey's day. Harrison and Porter were there, of course, but it was the State campaign that was opened that night, and Hovey is the candidate for Governor. He is going to be elected. also. Furthermore, he is going to have a large part of the Irish vote. Furthermore, the city of Indianapolis and the county of Marion are about to swing back into the Republican circle. The vast consourse of Republicaus that greeted General Hovey was and is, and until election day will be, a general campaign committee.

Brice Would Take It.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Speering at the offer of the Indianapolis Journal of \$1,000 for proof that General Harrison ever said in a public address that \$1 a day was enough for any workingman, the Kansas City Times says: "Mr. New is no fool. He will simply decline to accept proof." What if he does? Others will accept it, and if the Times has any such proof lying around loose in its office, it has the biggest Democratic campaign document of the season of 1888. "Cal" Brice would be very angry if he discovered that the Times was concealing any such rich document

A Substitute for Thurman,

New York Mail and Express, Now that Judge Thurman must be retired from active canvassing, who will be induced to take his place! No other Democrat can fill it. How would Jeff Davis answer! He fought for years to establish a free-trade Confederacy and still hopes that Cleveland may realize that part of the old scheme.

Echo Answers No. Portland, Ore., News.
Did anybody ever hear of Grover Cleveland contributing to the relief of the starving poor of Ireland, or to any fund for the Iriah cause? Can any one quote or point to an utterance of his in sympathy with the people of Ireland, or the